

THE ADVERTISER.

AND CENTRAL ALBERTA NEWS.

VOL. IX.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908

NO 45

Local and General.

The drain debenture bylaw will be balloted on, May 9th.

It is announced that Arbor Day in Alberta has been set for Friday, May 8.

Frank Walker M. P. P., of Fort Saskatchewan, spent Wednesday in town.

Aunger & Shute, dental parlors, upstairs over Morris & Taylor's hardware store.

Mr. and Mrs. Featherstonehaugh of Edmonton, are visiting in town, the guests of Mrs. McKenty.

R. J. Ennis and wife arrived in town last week from Manitoba. They purpose making their home in Lacombe.

The Sanitarium committee have been here this week making a more thorough inspection of sites available for their purpose.

Some of the farmers in Lacombe district will finish seeding this week, and all are making good progress. Never has Western Canada enjoyed a more favorable seeding season.

If you are in need of furniture, bedding, carpets, or in fact anything in the household line, attend the auction sale at Mr. Carter's Hamilton Ave. on Saturday, May 2 at 1:30.

There are a great many complaints about the manner in which the town scavenging isn't being done. A number of the outhouses have not been cleaned this year. Now that everyone is paying for this service it would be interesting to know who is getting it.

The Public Works Committee have had the drain flushed out this week and report finding most of the drain in first class condition, the only portion that has suffered damage being between Alberta and Stanley streets. This is being repaired and the Committee expect to have it in working order by the end of the week.

The Lacombe Brick Tile and Cement Company's new stone picker and crusher arrived this week and has been put in place at the yards. The plant will start up about May 1st. The Company is making preparations for a large output of brick this year, in fact has already booked some big orders from other towns.

Provincial Fat Stock Show.

The prize lists are out for the fourth annual provincial fat stock show and eighth annual provincial pure bred cattle show, with catalogue of the eighth annual auction sale of pure bred bulls, under the auspices of the Alberta Live Stock Associations and the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, at Victoria Park, Calgary, May 19 to 22.

As usual Lacombe district furnishes a very large proportion of the contributors, the following prominent breeders of this district having made entries: Jas. Sharp, Wm. Sharp, Thos. Talbot, P. Talbot & Son, H. Talbot, J. L. Walters, J. H. Fay, P. F. Huntley, Jesse Fraser, J. T. Parker, F. J. Taylor, O. Palmer, F. A. Cull, F. Jones, J. H. Grose, W. H. Maude, Mrs. C. McIntosh, S. W. Paisley, P. A. Switzer, W. E. Tees, T. Wagner.

The Need for a Better Observance of Arbor Day.

[Contributed by the Western Horticultural Society.]

One of our useful institutions that has almost come to be a meaningless thing, because of lack of proper observance is Arbor Day. Each year the Government issues its decree that a certain day shall be observed as a special time for the planting of trees, but the appointing of a day is almost all of a formal nature—that now remains to remind one of the original purposes of this holiday. It is a great pity that this is so because of what this day might mean to us if it were properly observed. Perhaps it may not be a practicable idea for every citizen to drop his regular occupation on Arbor Day in order that he might spend the time at home in tree planting, but at all our schools at least, the day should be fittingly observed. It should be a time of liberal planting, and a sort of starting point from which a keener interest in growing things shall proceed and continue throughout the year.

That the idea is a thoroughly practical one has been demonstrated by a few schools scattered here and there throughout the country schools whose attractiveness of ground becomes increasingly conspicuous as we contrast it with the lack of beauty so pronouncedly evident about school yards in general.

It is fundamental that children love the beautiful, the mysterious, and the wonderful. But this natural propensity can be developed or it can be destroyed. And it is a sad fact that in so many cases the school environment does so much to destroy that which might be encouraged into one of the most beautiful traits of character. So long as we have school grounds and school buildings where everything is of the coarsest and the commonest and the least attractive order, how can we expect our children to take pride in their school home. Is it any wonder that broken fences, unhinged gates, and a general air of dilapidation

so often characterize our public school grounds? Loyalty to the school, which can do so much, is based on local pride, but how can there be local pride if there is nothing to be proud of.

In a proper observance of Arbor Day the planting must be done in a suitable place in the grounds. The children must not be expected to respect and preserve trees, shrubs and flowers if these stand in the way of their games. Therefore the ground should be large enough to afford a suitable playground quite apart from that used for beautification. And this causes us to observe that in many instances our school grounds are altogether too small and that new land should be added before its cost becomes too great or for other reasons it becomes unavailable. For a country school with an average attendance of twenty-five an acre or an acre and a half would be little enough. Then the planting might be done in the front part of the grounds, and behind this, divided off by a woven wire fence, or better still, a close board fence, could be the playground.

The possibilities for beauty on

the school ground are almost beyond the comprehension of those who have never seen it demonstrated. Horticultural knowledge in this country has now grown to the point where we know of dozens of trees, scores of ornamental shrubs, and almost hundreds of flowers that may be planted with good promise of success. Many of these are so beautiful and so easy of culture that if properly cared for they are sure not only to captivate the children but to surprise the teacher and the community as well. And if the school stands for education along essential lines, where could we find a more natural nursery for horticulture thought?

Two of the main things necessary in the proper observance of Arbor Day is to know what to plant and how to plant it, and we shall deal with these phases of the subject in subsequent articles that will be given to the press.

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Ham, sliced, - - -	20 cts lb
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Nice Fresh Eggs - - -	15 cts doz

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Brooms - - -	25c, 35c, 45c
Whisks - - -	25c
Stiff corn scrubs for floors - - -	25c
Fibre scrubs for paint work - - -	25c
Old Dutch Cleanser, per can - - -	12 1/2c
Bon Ami, per tablet - - -	15c
Brookes soap - - -	10c
Thymol Polishing soap - - -	10c
Gillett's Lye - - -	12 1/2c
Golden West soap, 6 cakes for 25c	
Royal Crown soap, 6 " 25c	
Taylor's Best soap, 6 " 25c	
Sunlight soap, 5 " 25c	
Lifebuoy soap, 5 " 25c	
Pendry's Pearl soap, 4 " 25c	
Fels Naptha - 3 " 25c	

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Books and Stationery
Sporting Goods

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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908

STOP THE BONUS.

Mr. Monk Moves a Resolution Against Assisted Immigration. The Right Settlers are Those Who Come Without Help. Two Liberal Members Condemn Government Method.

Ottawa, April 18.—Direct issue has been joined between the Government and Opposition on the question of paying bonuses for immigrants. Mr. Monk has moved in amendment to supply a resolution stating "that it is time to cease paying a bounty at so much per head to agents for immigrants coming to Canada." This motion he supported in a remarkably able and comprehensive speech.

We Stand Alone.

Canada is now the only important country in the world which buys immigrants. The United States government not only gives no bounty, but obliges immigrants to pay for the privilege of becoming settlers. The "head tax" began at \$1, and has been increased year by year to \$4, which gives the country more revenue than is required for all expenses connected with immigration. There is no free land for settlers in the United States, so that without a bonus Canada has much greater inducements to offer for the farming class. It is for this class that we profess to pay bonuses, but Mr. Monk was able to prove that the bonus goes to all classes, even to those who ought not to be admitted at all, and to many who find their way to the United States.

What We Pay.

The amount paid in bonuses is more than most people think. In the nine months from March 1907, to the end of the year no less than \$123,079 was paid, or at the rate of \$164,000 a year. The Government was not satisfied with that, and in January of this year doubled the rate paid to agents for immigrants from the Continent. We now pay \$5 for adults and \$2.50 on children from European countries, though with half that bonus immigrants came in 1907 from these countries at the rate of 9,000 a month. We pay the same for immigrants from European countries as we do on those from Great Britain. Altogether in ten years the country has expended \$800,000 in bonuses. We have not received any number worth mentioning of really valuable immigrants who would not have come without a bonus.

Why the Bonus is Paid.

A Liberal member said that members of parliament were left free to vote on their convictions in large majority would strongly condemn the bonus system. The ton of the same classes to Canada people generally are opposed to it, the more so as the rigid inquiry Labour organizations condemn it, and the head tax of the United Farmers denounce it. Mr. Monk States stand in their way, while says that the only interest demanding the payment is that of the men for them to call themselves transportation companies and those farm laborers and come to Canada concerned with them. The bonus da. On the whole, Mr. Monk is paid to booking agents abroad, gave sufficient reason to abandon These men know little about Can

ada, and have no interest in selecting immigrants. Worthless people are the same profit to them as good ones, and they are easier to get. Steamship companies make money out of all kinds of immigrants, and use their influence in favour of the bonus, since it sets booking agents to gathering in passengers. There is also money in it for transportation interests on this side, and for all who make gain out of new comers. But the country at large suffers not only the loss of money paid, but the greater loss from receiving thousands of persons who are unable to maintain themselves, who are crowding the labour market in the cities, or tramping the country roads, or occupying hospitals, almshouses and prisons.

What We Pay For.

The United States immigration returns show large numbers of European immigrants arriving by way of Canada. In 1905 the number included 12,663 who came into Canada intending to go to the States, 8,500 who were destined to Canada, but went to the States within a year, and 10,000 who remained in Canada a little over a year and then crossed the border. The number increased in 1906 and 1907. On many of these Canada paid a bonus. But the worst feature of the case is that thousands, who entered Canada and sought to pass to the States, have been turned back at the border because they are physically diseased, mentally unsound or morally unsuitable. These remain in Canada and form a large and constantly increasing population of defective and dependent people.

The Padded Lists.

Mr. Monk shows, by the government returns, that only from 10 to 20 per cent of the immigrants reported go upon home-stand lists in the west. Careful comparison of the western census of 1906 with the immigration returns of the previous five years proves that only 60 per cent of the number reported by the Immigration Department as having been located in the prairie provinces were actually found there when the enumerators made their count. A return of farm laborers supposed to be located in West Kent shows that of those on whom the agent was paid \$2 per head for placing on the farm less than half ever went to work on the land.

The Criminal Class.

Mr. Monk showed that 14,771 Italians came to Canada last year. He quoted a statement from an Italian authority that 60 per cent of immigrants from that country to Canada belong to the criminal class. Italy is described as a law-abiding state, where men are not allowed to carry arms. People who get into trouble find it convenient to leave the country, and are added to the criminal class elsewhere. Similar influences in British cities cause a large migration of the same classes to Canada.

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stringent regulations for the restriction of immigrants to Canada.

Dr. Chisholm's Idea.

Dr. Chisholm, of Huron, in a brief speech the next day, supported the motion. He holds that Canada need not be anxious about obtaining settlers for the prairie land. Farmers of the Old World have everything to gain by coming here, and it is for us to see that we get the best, since we give them the land which is the natural heritage of our own children. The government has been inviting and paying for Doukhobors and giving them land on easier conditions than are allowed to our own people. Land has been held seven years for Doukhobors, while a Canadian born farmer who had taken a homestead could not have it held for him during the time he was absent through sickness. Thousands of alleged farm laborers on whom bonuses were paid abroad, and another bonus to the agent who found places for them in Ontario, are useless for that service. Dr. Chisholm proposes that the Canadian farmers should be encouraged to send a delegate from each district to go abroad and select the help required for the farmers in his neighborhood, the expenses of the agent to be paid by the Government with part of the money now wasted in bonuses.

Mr. Oliver and Other Liberals.

The Minister of the Interior, who, a few years ago, as a private member, denounced the whole system of bounties, found himself in an awkward position. He had now little to say in defence of bounties, but argued at great length that the government inspection was not so careless as was represented. Two Liberals, Mr. Laverne and Mr. Verville, joined the Opposition in condemning the bonus system. Mr. Laverne, quoted, with approval, Mr. Oliver when, as a private member, he declared that the bonus system produced the worst instead of the best immigration, and Mr. Laverne himself declared that the government was committing political murder and suicide by bringing to Canada some of the lowest class of people and paying bonuses on them. Mr. Verville, who spoke as a labor representative as well as a Liberal, asserted that the bonus system has flooded the labor market, brought sufferers and beggars to the cities, and is filling the country with undesirable people. It is the roof of all immigration evils and must be stopped before immigration can be placed on a proper basis. The discussion stands over till next week.

The Unhappy Estimates.

We are able now to partly judge the value of Government estimates of the cost of the Transcontinental. Contracts for the roadbed have been made for the section between Moncton and Quebec, and the larger part of the distance from Quebec to Winnipeg. The figures are on estimated quantities of excavation, filling, etc., which are sure to be exceeded. But we have on these estimates \$14,365,596 as the cost of the roadbed for the 460 miles of distance from Quebec to Moncton. When the contract was before parliament the people were assured that the length of this section would be less than 380 miles, and the cost of the completed road \$22,000 per mile, or \$8,360,000.

This is \$6,000,000 less than the present estimates for construction contracts alone, leaving to be provided the cost of bridges, ties, rails and fastenings, station and freight buildings, engine houses and machine shops, platform and sidings, fencing and telegraph plant, and other numerous expenses required before operation can commence. Evidently the cost will be more than double the amount stated.

Moreover, the people were assured that the construction of this line would shorten the distance from Quebec to Moncton by at least 100 and probably by 125 miles. We now find the distance 459 miles, as compared with 489 miles by the Intercolonial, and even to get this gain a pusher grade is to be allowed.

From Quebec to Winnipeg is now reported to be 1,334 miles. Of this 768 miles is let, for \$30,023,698, or almost exactly \$39,000 per mile. The minister's estimate for the completed road was \$28,000 per mile. We are paying \$11,000 a mile more on present estimates for the roadbed alone. There are many heavy bridges on this line, and when quantities are corrected it seems likely that the estimate for the Quebec and Winnipeg section will be exceeded by at least 100 per cent.

The Mountain section, on which the Government guarantees bonds for three-quarters of the cost, paying the interest for seven years, is now estimated to cost about double the original amount given by ministers.

The Political Dredgers.

Ottawa, April 18.—Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, falls naturally into the habit of his predecessors. The political contractors, who divide among themselves the dredging work on the great lakes, at prices adjusted to their own convenience, are this year, in some cases, spared the formality of putting in tenders. New contracts have been made with them for dredging at Midland and other harbors at the same old prices. Mr. Bennett brought up this matter on Tuesday and Mr. Pugsley explained that the department really had not time to arrange new contracts, and so extended the old ones. On this principle there seems to be no reason why all the contractors should not go on to the end of time at their present figures unless they find them unprofitable. Thus independent intruders are fenced out and the existing monopoly is made secure and permanent.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific nerve sickness—nothing else. It is this nerve sickness that Dr. Shoop's Restorative cures. It is the creation of that now very popular stomach trouble—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerve, alone brought that stomach trouble to its end. It is the only medicine that will get that original and highly vital principle, not with harsh, empty promises, but with a real, reliable, and safe remedy. For stomach distress, twisting, biliousness, bad breath, and other complaints, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and sincerely recommend.

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Gull Lake Cottages For Rent!

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Every Dollar Subscribed used in Development of Mine.

Special Offer - 20¢ per Share, will shortly advance to \$1.00

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$10.00; and Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$15.00 each; the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$110.00; Granby Mine paid over \$1,000,000.00 Dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large Dividends. Big Four assays from \$100 to \$800.00 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

NOTE: Most of these mines sold for a few cents once, but over capitalized even now, pay big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters.

Roseland mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. Big Four had best display at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B. C.

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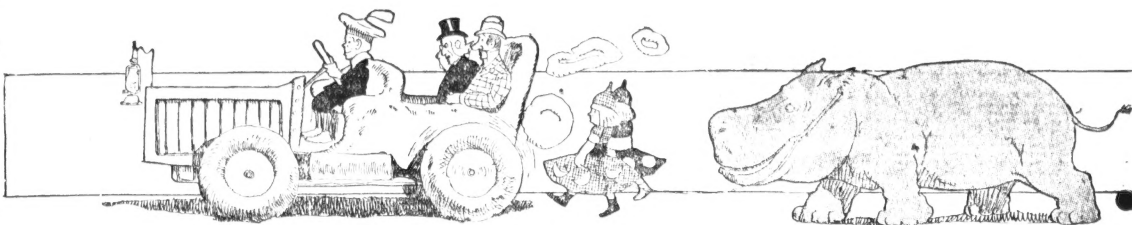
LACOMBE

Stable Phone 23 _____ Residence Phone _____
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BREAD and butter letters are going out of fashion. If we may believe the word of those who move constantly in the social world. Time was when the man or woman who spent two or three nights—or a night, for that matter—under another person's roof, felt it a bounden duty to write a few courteous words of acknowledgment for the hospitality enjoyed; but—we have changed a

that. The two parties are very informal affairs, and the guest who can look out for his or her own time is the one who is in the greatest demand.

Monday morning, guests and hosts often come tumbling pell-mell into town to catch the train. The day is all in all well planned. The same people meet at luncheon on Tuesday, and the same people drop in to have a cup at a motor party on Wednesday. There would be no more of these notes during the hours between the parties. The guests are responsible for these changes in the programme. The only exception is that no one is given over the wire. It is a bit inconsiderate to acknowledge a party and then not appear. The host would perhaps feel a slight shock at this. But the guests of the party at Chesterfield did not live in the day of the long-distance telephone and the



LETTER OR SPIRIT?

MRS. N. — is at least one of the kindest women of my acquaintance remarked a woman who is living a hard struggle to maintain an existence as the door closed after a recent caller. "But she has a faculty for doing really nice things in a way to make starvation seem a positive joy by contrast." This morning she came to tell me that she had secured the work for me that I had asked for two weeks, and her visit has left me not exalted over my success, but thoroughly depressed and at war with myself.

"There is such a difference in the way nice things are done by different people," remarked the friend to whom she was speaking, thoughtfully, "and I don't say that to be in any way a criticism of manner, but it makes the receiving of a favor pleasant. I have known those who were considered to have a positive genius for tact to do things in a way that simply left you wishing, and yet there really wasn't a word that you could put your finger on or a trick

"Yes," I know," replied the first speaker sadly, "I've been through it many times in the past (few months) and I have almost come to the conclusion that I have to be the rough-spoken, apparently self-absorbed people who do nice things for you in the nicest way. There was Dr. B., who attended me when I was so ill in the spring. He only came a few times, but the trouble was serious, and I think it was his skill that brought me through and saved me from bad after-effects."

"He did not send in his bill, so finally I wrote for it, and in reply received a curt note to this effect: 'You have no bill with me—you would have got well just as quick if you hadn't sent for me'—and then nothing more."

"It didn't sound specially gracious," said the friend. "but I think I catch your drift. You weren't led with a sense of obligation, and, after all, that is one of the worst feelings in the world. I hate doing things for people who feel that they must return them, and I hate having things done for me by people who feel that I must return in kind or else remain their everlasting debtors."

"It's only a way they have, I suppose," sighed the first woman, as she turned back to her work. "but the world would be a much more comfortable place for those of us who haven't struck luck if the word obligation could be dropped."

THE Philologist, the Purist and the Poet were gathered together. "Yes," said the Purist, apropos of nothing, "what the English language needs above all is a word to supply the place of 'his or her.' When I say, 'Every man and woman loves his or her parents,' I am correct, but awkward. If I substitute 'their' I am ungrammatical. We need badly a word

"The Esperantists," remarked the Philologist, "use 'oni,' taken from the French." But no one paid any attention to him for the rest.

"What I want," said he, "is a lot of rhymes for rhymeless English words. Look at the words for which there is no rhyme: 'Orange,' and 'month,' and 'window' and 'scissors'—all without any exactly corresponding words. And all common words, too, and easily adaptable. There are many others of them—words I can't remember now, and shall not until I get them into a poem and then I will change a verse to accommodate them."

"Well," said the Philologist, "you people may say what you like about new words. I have trouble enough attending to the spelling and pronunciation of the old ones. I don't say you fellows come over to my house, and I show you my list of 500 words in perfectly good use that once were hopeless slang. That 's the way languages are recruited."

THE clock of our grandfather's time came from England, and struck every quarter of an hour. Another ancient one plays old songs.

Still another contains not only a cuckoo, but also a mocking bird, which alternate in their cries.

Fit the clocks to the general appearance of the room.

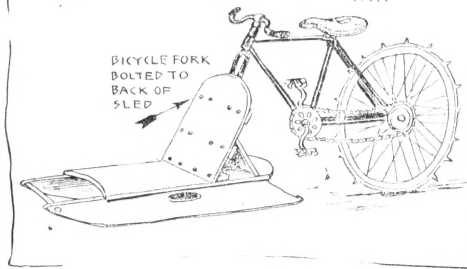
Those little gilt clocks, with the intermittent alarm, which rings at intervals of a half-minute each for twenty minutes, are just the thing for Miss

After all, one grows almost to love the

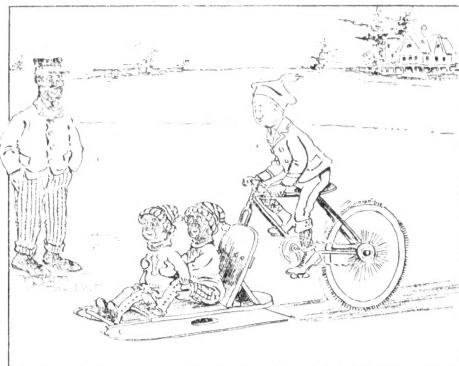
striking of one's own particular clock, and sometimes the striking of a once-familiar clock awakens long-dead memories.

Beaded pompadour and striped silk bags are quaint and attractive. One in rich heavy silk is embroidered with a Napoleonic wreath in heavy green silk, and has a beautiful bead design in lilies.

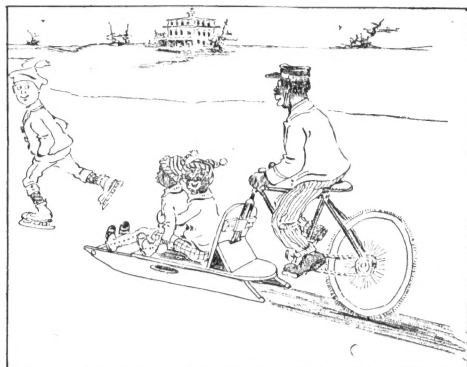
WILLIE
WESTINGHOUSE
EDISON
SMITH
PAT.



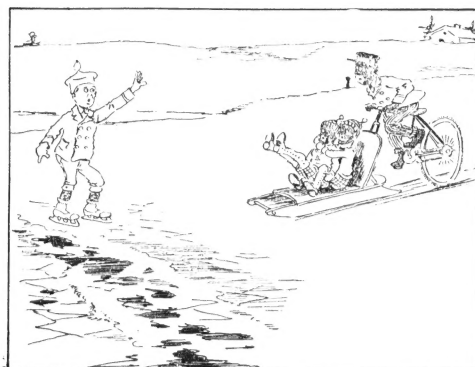
Dear Tommy:—This is a contrivance I fixed up for Jim to ride the twins
on the pond.



The boys were tickled to death with it when I gave them a ride



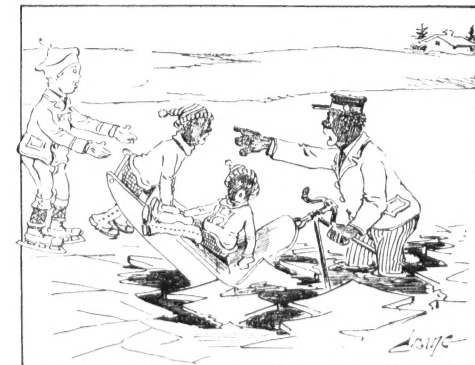
Then Jim tried it and was going nicely when he started to scorch.



He was making right for a big airhole, and I tried to stop him---



But he couldn't back-pedal and did not have room to turn.



The sled crossed all right, but Jim went through the ice and got wet.





Hot Water Jugs are Used to Warm Beds.

NO CONDITION, or combination of untoward conditions, is intolerable when once one has seen the ridiculous side of it. A laugh salves the smart of defeat and blunts the edge of an insult.

The funny side of our initial experiences in Swiss cookery was quick in coming to the front. It lay in the discovery that not one of our family party could speak the language of the country in which we had pitched our moving tent for six months. And this although a year in Italy had given half of the number a colloquial acquaintance with the musical, facile tongue. Granted a foreigner's familiarity with the French-written French and a substratum of Latin, and Italian was the easiest of lingual tasks. We had furnished up our French in anticipation of the year in the Swiss Republic, for was it not the ver-

A Trying Lingual Experience

"Boy," now 6 years of age, and a glib chatterbox in three languages, was one of the first to proclaim our formidable disability. Returning, red of face and swelling with rage, from a visit to the excellent fruit market on the shore of this lake, along which ran the crooked streets of the historic town, he thus relieved his humble soul: "I asked an old woman how she sold her grapes, and she said a long nonsense I had never heard before. And when I told her 'Non capisco Tedesco,' she laughed at me. It was good Italian, and meant I don't un-

We laughed, too, at the small man's discomfiture, and brought our proverbial faces to light. I had, indeed, had some less similar experiences no less surprising and inconvenient, the unlooked-for obstacles to settling down comfortably in our chosen nest. The speech of the country people in the Lucerne surroundings region is a wretched patois of blended German and French, with a smack of Italian, introduced, as our disgusted Parisian professor used to say, "une pointe de dialecte suisse." But it was not difficult enough already to make the earlier weeks of our sojourn in Helvetian lodgings a series of distractions.

From first to last, the fruit market in which "Boy" had his hard lesson was a surprise and a delight. Grapes, figs, oranges, pears, nespis (a novelty to us) and berries were a delicious jumble that

In September of the next year we reached Geneva just in time for the autumnal "grape-cure," of which I have heard somewhat at length in the "change." We took the cure conscientiously, but neither then, nor ever, did we learn to like the much-lauded grapes of Switzerland and Germany; they were far too sticky and, we thought, a little, preposterously cheap. The latter opinion we changed after sampling every variety we could lay hands upon. They were all good, but the right taste, that blushed rosy on the side of the cluster kissed by the sun. The purple-and-gold of the finest varieties was a delicate pink and gold, and, in fact, until we came to know them well,

The berries, including currants and gooseberries, were delicious, and, as I have said, phenomenal in the length of seasonableness, in consequence of the wide range of altitudes in the mountain

Here, as in Italy, our rooms were lofty as to ceiling; the windows were casements, opening down to the floor, and the floors were of brick in the chambers, stone in the salon and dining-room. When we got to Geneva we entered upon the realm of parquetries and rugs. The staterooms were richly furnished, and

An Uncomplaining Maid

[illegible]

Of course, as "soft" foreigners, we made ourselves responsible for the breakfast deliveries for which we were held liable. I had a lady "padrona," as we had learned to call her in Italy. Nor will Marie set it down in the account of some other American man.

The Swiss breakfast differed from the usual continental pattern in nothing save that marmalade of some kind was available as accompaniment of rolls and coffee, and that a touch of hot Swiss cheese balanced the butter. Nobody ever ate it, and, for all we know, the same slab may have mounted guard over the door of the hotel. There are as strong on cheese as the Dutch. I do not recollect that it ever failed to appear in some form at

ing the eight months we passed in the tight little republic. Nor that breakfast or luncheon was ever set before us that did not display a glass dish of "confitures," alias jam, alias marmalade. The abundance and all-the-year-around supply of fruits may account for the craze in this line. Every housewife puts up her own fruit. "Canned goods" have no harbor in her larder. The Swiss honey also goes with the simple breakfast. Sometimes it is strained,

After it is served in the comb, clear as amber, and fragrant with the distilled breath of mountain thyme and other wild blossoms that help to make the Swiss flora the richest in the world.

We became, in time, so fond of the native bread as to find the white rolls of our French bakers inferior by comparison. The Swiss housewife rarely makes fresh yeast, or sponge. She carries it from one baking to another for weeks together. It may be that this custom accounts for the

The Dinner Menu

Our chat was usually prolonged until we had just time to dress hurriedly for dinner. The first course was soup—sometimes a thin bouillon floating noodles or rice or matersa. A broth of lentils suggested "Telasco," which I ate about twice a week. Sometimes we had a "potage a la bonne femme," which had squares of toasted bread adrift upon a sea of consommé besprinkled with parsley.

Fish followed the soup. The lake furnished a fair variety, and it was invariably breaded and fried. Potatoes went around with it. Next appeared a solitary vegetable—cabbage, with a cheese sauce, fried celery, or stewed

Condiments Disguised the Meat

The meat came on the table dark, at most black-colored, doubtless, by the spices cooked with it—and whatever native flavor it might have had disguised beyond recognition by the condiments. Ragouts were also frequent, we had potatoes-bolled in their jackets—always with a slice of cheese on course. Liebig's was the common beverage. For sweet there was pastry, or a layer cake or rounds of pastry separated, yet cemented by rounds of "confiture."

Dinner was served at 6.30. Having taken up the English fashion of afternoon tea early in our pilgrimage, we were comparatively indifferent to the

sauce tartare or dipped in melted butter, an entree of sweetbreads, or maybe of boiled "bolognas," attended by greens of unknown name and family. The roast was, three or four times a week, chickens. Turkeys and ducks appeared so rarely as hardly to deserve a notice. We got up an American Thanksgiving dinner in Geneva, even

Fowls were cooked with their heads on. The somewhat gruesome fashion had crept across the frontier from the country that had lent gutturals to the French; the natives assume to speak Siles of some kind chickery and endives being favorites of our household. Mother—was served with the roast. It is an uncanny custom, to me, not to

The salad cools the fowls, and the not meat wilita the crispness of the salad but it has been adopted in America since we made our daily protest against

Black coffee wound up the list of courses.

The only time I ever saw snails on the table, and eaten, was in Switzerland. We had seen them by the hundreds in Parisian shops, and, after one shuddering glance, turned away our eyes from a beholding what was so abhorrent to transatlantic gastronomic prejudices. They are put up for the market, boiled in the shell, and shrinking in the process to a greenish paste. Gamins buy them by the handful, and dig out the paste with finger-nails and plus devouring it greed.

During our temporary residence at a Genexan pension, I chanced one day, to meet the prophetess in the corridor with a basket of snails in her hands. At my inquiring look she stopped to explain "M. B. ——" (a Russian boarder)

"That was long, long, and is advised by the physicians to eat des coquilles for the melody."

"M. H." sat opposite to me at lunch-
eon, and in front of him was a bowl of
what might have been long clams, boiled
down to a gray, thick broth. I tried
hard not to witness his consumption of
it, and harder still to swallow
my own food.

Tuberculosis in France and Switzer-
land took on, for me, new horrors from
the incident.

Yet why not snails as well as frogs,
legs, raw oysters, clams and oysters?

SOME SWISS RECIPES

Potato Salad Dress

Polito Salad Dressing

Make a good mayonnaise in the usual way, add to a cupful and two large pats of butter, then add a cupful of vinegar, well hot and rub through a fine colander. It is excellent as dressing. While when cold it is the mayonnaise grows thick, stirring until the oil separates is smooth. Serve it with salt pepper and a dash of onion juice, and just before serving mix into it a spoonful of white wine vinegar. Wholesome stuff.

This is an excellent dressing for a maced salad, one of tomatoes, or of fish. It is best suited for a side dish at luncheon or supper. Eat with brown bread and cheese.

Baked Egg

BAKED EGGS

Into a lukedish which has been warmed and generously buttered pour a cupful of milk which has been made a little more than lukewarm. Add a teaspoonful of strained onion juice, set the oven and a minute later, drop carefully into the milk five or six eggs, as many as will lie in the dish without crowding. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake until the whites are

Berry Mousse

To a pint of the squeezed and strained juice of currants, raspberries or strawberries add a pound of white sugar. Stir until dissolved and bring to a boil. Keep this for five minutes, taking off the rising steam. Meanwhile, beat six eggs light in a bowl and pour the boiling syrup slowly over them, stirring all the time. Put back over the fire and cook until it thickens, not permitting the stirring to stop. Turn out to cool, stirring still for two minutes, and when cold set out in ice until you are ready to use it.

Marion Harland

Housemothers' Exchange

Wanted—Remedy for Mildew
Will some of the good members help me?

Yvonne forgotten! Result: down utterly spoiled with mildew. I don't think butter milk effective. I am afraid of potash.

In mother's days I heard orders given to old flitty to use chloride of lime for lice diaphoric. Afterward I heard of the virtues of javelle water, but I paid no attention to the hint.

Many thanks go with this for all the help I have had from the Exchange. Not being an efficient housekeeper, I don't dare to

Have you given buttermilk a fair trial? Of the detergents you name, it is the most powerful. The power of the milk-sour, the mildewed garment over-night in the sourest buttermilk you can get, or in lipped milk. Next day rinse in clear water and lay in the sun all day long, setting hourly with lemon juice. It is as cleansing and soaks again in the milk. Repeat the rinsing and sunning. If there be knowledge on the ground, it will help on the

Javelle water is based upon chloride of lime. It will take out the mildew. Wet with it, leave for fifteen minutes, rinse carefully; dip again in the Javelle water, rinse and sun for some

When the Baby Will Kick Off the Bedclothes

When you have put on his nightgown, have ready a small cotton blanket, begin in front and wrap it snugly around him, keeping the upper edge close up under the arms. It should go around him twice. Fasten to the gown with a safety pin in front and back, using two to close the blanket and one at the bottom. His limbs are free, but you may be sure he is warmly covered. This sounds quite "papoosey," but try it!

Another good way is to roll up a comforter or wrap up a pillow and place it at the child's back. It holds the weight of heavy covers off from him and sometimes relieves restlessness.

When it is necessary for an adult and a child to sleep together, roll up a soft comforter and lay it between the sleepers.

E. M. M. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa)

You do not say that a light, warm covering must be laid over the patient after he is trussed for bed-riddenness; this must be, of course, to protect his arms. An efficient physician once told me that children and bed-ridden adults often take cold by throwing the arms restlessly out on the outside of the bedclothes than in any other way. The gesture exposes the chest and throat, and both are peculiarly susceptible to changes

Poultice for Colds.

Will the kind mother who told us of her poultice for colds repeat it? I meant to save it, but it somehow got away from me. I recall only that it had in it camphorated oil and nutmeg.

I get a great deal of help from our Exchange. I am the mother of three dear little children, and appreciate all the help

Not to keep you waiting too long while the "kind mother," sees and answers your request, let me tell you this: an excellent application to children's throats and chests when these are affected is a piece of red flannel, folded several times, soaked in camphorated oil, besprinkled with allspice or cloves warmed and laid on the sore or aching part.



Local and General.

H. M. Trimble is visiting friends on the C. N. R.

Mr. Carter's sale of furniture, etc., advertised for May 2, has been cancelled.

Old papers for covering shelves and putting under carpets, for sale at The Advertiser office.

Miss Hutchinson, of Lamerton, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Miss McKenty.

The Rev. and Mrs. White went on Wednesday to Edmonton to attend the meeting of the Synod and the Women's Home Missionary Convention.

Geo. P. Vickers has this week moved into his beautiful new residence on Barnett avenue. This is one of the largest and most finely finished houses of the town.

The drain has been flushed from the manholes at the upper end, and notwithstanding the calamity predictions to the contrary, the water ran freely the entire length of the drain.

The Western Globe has this week finished its special edition. Considering the necessarily limited facilities and numerous difficulties with which the printer in a small town must contend, the issue is a very creditable one.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What will the calamity howlers do for exercise now? The drain has proven a success beyond the shadow of a doubt. As soon as this fact was demonstrated there was a very noticeable quieting of the "babbling tongues."

Notwithstanding the new buildings erected since the last assessment was made it is generally conceded that the total assessment this year will be lower than last year. A great many of the town lots will not stand over fifty per cent of last year's assessment. Merchandise stocks should be reduced. Buildings should run about the same as last year.

The Clerk's minute book does not show that councillor G. W. Hootson's resignation was accepted. Does this attitude mean that the other members of the council would prefer a resignation to an apology?

OBITUARY.

Rose J. King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Clark King, of Lacombe, passed peacefully to her rest at her father's residence on Saturday evening. She was born at Monrovia, Indiana, on January 25th, 1881, and died at Lacombe, Alberta, on April 25th, 1908. With her parents, she came to Alberta in 1900 and until recently lived in the Iowa settlement. Thinking to benefit her health she spent the winter just past at Similkameen, British Columbia, from which place she returned to her home about three weeks ago.

The father and mother of the deceased resided in Lacombe; one sister, Mrs. Gibson, in the Similkameen Valley, a brother, Thomas J. King, at the same place, and another brother, Robert F. King, at Chilliwack, B. C.

The funeral was held from the Methodist church on Monday, April 27th, 1908, and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends from the town and the country. The service was conducted by Rev. H. E. Gordon and the casket was borne by Charles Ziehl, George Fritzel, John McNair, Charles Adams, John Seales and Albert Kennedy.

The sympathy of the community is extended to all the remaining members of the family.

Blackfalds.

The Temperance and Moral Reform League held an open meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Trout on Monday evening.

A farewell party in honor of our popular station agent, M. J. Merriew and his wife, was given in the dining rooms of the Imperial hotel on Monday evening. An enjoyable evening was spent in music games and dancing. All express regret at the early departure of our obliging and painstaking agent, and unite in wishing them unbounded success in their new home. Mine host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shore, did credit to themselves and their hospitality by the able manner in which they catered to the comfort of the guests.

A cricket club was organized on Monday evening. With several crack players in our community this organization should acquaint themselves with credit this season and should be in a position to make the clubs of the surrounding towns look well to their laurels.

A large quantity of government seed grain was delivered to the farmers of this district on Friday of last week.

School Inspector Boyce paid an official visit to the school on Thursday afternoon of last week. Later in the day he held a consultation with the trustees in regard to accommodation and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the district.

Miss Bessie Williams, the 6 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Williams was taken to Calgary hospital on Friday to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Owing to the weakness of the child upon reaching the hospital, the operation was delayed a number of days in order that she might regain sufficient strength to withstand the shock.

Mr. L. G. Gregson's new residence is completed and adds much to the locality in which it has been erected.

Owing to the continued ill health of Mr. W. J. Shillington, he and family have rented their farm and have taken up their residence in town.

Remember Victoria Day celebration. The following committee have this matter in hand, L. A. Hill, chairman; J. Dougal, vice-president; James McNicol, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. McGregor, Catley, McDowell, Wilson and Fackler, committee. The usual programme of sports will be carried out. See posters and programmes.

Medicine Valley.

[WITTENBURG.]

On Wednesday evening last a basket social and entertainment was held in the school for the purpose of raising funds for an organ for the district. The committee are to be congratulated on the success that attended their efforts.

For the last three weeks the school children and the young people of the district have been busy getting up the entertainment and the parents and friends who assembled to hear the "young idea" were entertained beyond their expectations. In such a young settlement as this one is surprised to find such a number of talented artists and the manner in which they acquitted themselves reflects great credit not only on the personal efforts but also on those who have had the training and supervision of the young people. Great credit is due in this respect to Misses Clifford and Shoup for their untiring efforts.

The programme consisted of songs, instrumental music, recitations, dialogues, tableaux, and flag drill. The performers seemed to vie with each other in the acquisition of their parts, and with an appreciative audience a most delightful evening was spent.

We say to the entertainers "come again soon."

The baskets on being auctioned brought the sum of \$30.00.

TORNADO IN THE STATES.

1,700 Killed and Hurt in Fierce Tornado of Friday Through South. Millions of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Memphis, April 27.—Over five hundred people have been killed and more than eleven hundred injured in the series of tornadoes in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, which began Friday morning and are still being reported.

Millions of dollars in property have been destroyed by the windstorms. Nearly every point which has been visited by the storms reports fatalities.

The heaviest loss of life is reported from Natchez, Miss., and Amite, La., which were stricken Friday afternoon, and from Georgia, which was swept by the storm today.

East Tennessee, between Chattanooga and Knoxville, along the line of the Southern railway, suffered more severely from a storm early today than did west Tennessee and the other portions of the Memphis district which suffered Friday morning.

The present series of windstorms, which are spreading death and desolation in their wakes, started Wednesday in Texas and have moved steadily eastward.

Another disastrous storm passed through south Mississippi early yesterday afternoon. Devastation marks the path of the storm. It is impossible at this time to get positive reports, but it is by far the most desolating tornado which has swept this country since 1892.

The loss of life is perhaps much greater than any storm of even greater territory. Visitors at Purvis, McLain, McLaurin and McCallum bring heartrending reports of infants torn from mothers' arms, children crushed in the debris of falling houses, parents carried away in the twinkling of an eye from those depending on them for bread.

The stormclouds as usual seemed to travel in the same general direction—toward the northeast.

A terrific tornado is reported on the Mississippi state farm at Parchman, doing great damage. The trustees were asleep in the superintendent's yard and the house was blown away without injury to the men. The contents of the house were scattered all over the farm. The barn was blown down and several mules killed.

With many places yet unheard from, owing to the destruction of all means of communication, the death list in Friday's tornado in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia is estimated at 500 and the count of injured exceeds 1,200. In the towns so far heard from there are 356 known dead and 1,173 injured. The death list likely to be considerably swollen as later reports come in.

Fire at Stettler.

Shortly after four o'clock Sunday afternoon fire broke out in the office of Dr. Graham, over Hart's drug store, Stettler. Prompt work by the fire brigade saved the building. Dr. Graham lost everything in his rooms. Hart's drug stock was damaged by removal and by water. Duckworth's studio and stock in the adjoining building were also damaged by water and removal.

Quebec Village Wiped Out by Mountain Slide.

Montreal, April 28.—News of a terrible disaster has reached here from Notre Dame de La Sallette, a little village some eighteen miles from Buckingham. Half the village was buried beneath a land slide, which occurred early this morning before the villagers were astir. The village is situated at the foot of a big hill or mountain, and without a moment's warning, half the mountain came tumbling down, filling the river, which ran at its base, and spread out fan like over half the village.

According to reports of Mr. Brousseau of Pampore, a nearby village, a dozen houses were crushed and all their inmates buried without a moment's warning. There is no railroad, telegraph or telephone near the village, so that complete details of the disaster are lacking. How ever, there was an order sent to Buckingham for 25 coffins to be sent over, and all the doctors of the place have gone to render any aid in their power. According to Mr. Brousseau, the village of Notre Dame de La Sallette is widely scattered or the loss of life would have been much greater. The people are panic stricken and fear that the remainder of the mountain may slide. Many of them are preparing to leave the place.

Collision at Sea.

Portsmouth, England, April 24.—The American liner St. Paul and the British cruiser Gladiator collided this afternoon in Solent off the Needles in a blinding snow storm. Twenty of those aboard the cruiser perished, but no lives were lost on the liner. One of the severest blizzards for the time of the year was raging when the St. Paul put out of Southampton and headed for New York. The Gladiator had left Portland under orders to proceed to Portsmouth. The Gladiator was groping along through the snow when there came a cry of alarm. Those on the Gladiator's bridge at the same moment saw the towering, ghostly St. Paul loom out of the white wall of driving snow to starboard. Alarm was sounded simultaneously from the bridges of both vessels. The signal was flashed to engine rooms "full speed astern."

It was too late. Lifted on the crest of a great wave and hurled forward in the relentless grip of the wind and wave from astern, the St. Paul struck the cruiser squarely amidships. There was a grinding crash as the sharp prow of the liner plowed into the vitals of the smaller vessel. The cruiser was keeled far over from the terrific impact. Then a receding wave tore the two vessels apart, and water began pouring into the innermost part of the cruiser through a cavernous hole that reached far below the water line.

The Gladiator was headed for the beach near Yarmouth and soon afterwards grounded hard and fast. It was not a moment too soon, for she could not have kept afloat much longer.

Snow Storm in the States.

Minneapolis, April 28.—Covering thousands of square miles, a belated storm is bringing the winter back to the upper Mississippi Valley, carrying snow, sleet and cold and to bring discomfort and inconvenience to thousands of people with more or less loss in some sections, and holding a menace to the fruit crop of Minnesota. Freezing weather is predicted for tonight by the weather bureau, and in sections where the fruit trees have blossomed there is danger of considerable damage.

The reports of the weather bureau showed more snow was falling all over Minnesota, eastern Dakota and a large part of Wisconsin. Reports of heavy gales in South Dakota, with some loss to outbuildings, have been received, and the warnings of the weather office of a decided drop in temperature have made the fruit men apprehensive, particularly in Southern Dakota, where the trees are in bloom.

Ex-Premier of Britain, Dead.

London, April 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ex-prime minister of Great Britain, died at his home, 29 Belgrave Square, S. W., this morning. He had been British premier since 1905, and had a long and distinguished political career.

LACOMBE TENNIS CLUB.

A meeting was called informally on Monday evening to form a tennis club.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. R. F. Walker be secretary pro tem and Mr. J. D. Skinner act as chairman for the evening. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Percy Crow, seconded by Mr. D. McDonald that a club for the promotion of tennis to be called the Lacombe Tennis Club be formed. Carried.

Officers were then elected as follows: Hon. President, Mr. D. C. Gourlay; President, Mrs. H. E. Gordon; Vice-Pres., Mr. A. M. McDonald; Sec. Treas., C. H. Merrill. Executive Committee: Messrs. J. D. Skinner, Miss J. Hest, Mrs. E. W. Graham, Mr. J. K. Halsey, Mr. A. Bolcher, Mr. Mair. Carried.

Mr. J. D. Skinner then very kindly offered the club the use of his lawn with the understanding that it be kept in good condition.

The question of fees then came up. After some discussion it was decided they should be, for gentlemen \$1.00, and for ladies fifty cents.

The drafting of rules and regulations was left to the executive of the Club, of which a meeting will be called as soon as possible.

The meeting then adjourned. It is hoped and expected that not only the executive, but all those interested will immediately push the cause of the Club in way of membership and enthusiasm. This Club should be the most popular and pleasure-yielding in the town, but that this be accomplished it is absolutely necessary that everyone interested take hold and help.

Later.—At a meeting held on Wednesday evening it was decided to place the membership fees at \$2 for gentlemen and \$1 for ladies.

Local Improvement District 20-T-4.

Council of above district met at Lacombe on April 14th, 1908. Councilors present, Jas. Sharp, chairman, C. M. Smith, J. W. Armstrong and J. L. Storey.

Minutes of previous meeting read and it was moved by Smith, seconded by Armstrong that they be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Smith, seconded by Armstrong that the council go into committee of the whole to revise the assessment roll. Carried.

Moved by Armstrong seconded by Smith that the account of E. L. Christie amounting to \$14.50 for supplies to sec. treasurer and the account of D. C. Gourlay for lumber supplied the district amounting to \$5.25 be passed. Carried.

Moved by Smith, seconded by Storey, that secretary be instructed to pay C. Lehman \$5.00 for use of room by council. Carried.

Moved by Smith, seconded by Storey, that secretary be instructed to get prices on the different sizes of cement using. Carried.

Moved by Storey, seconded by Smith, that the secretary be instructed to take proceedings against all parties owing over two years taxes. Carried.

Moved by Armstrong, seconded by Smith, that the assessment roll as revised be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Smith, seconded by Storey, that the secretary be instructed to write the department and inquire who are the proper parties to take action against those who sign the declaration (Form D) and vote at an election for councillor when it is found after that they do not own the land or property they voted on. Carried.

Moved by Storey, seconded by Armstrong, that the meeting be adjourned to June 27th, 1908.

E. WALTER BISHOPSON, Sec. Treasurer.

Heavy Snow in England.

London, April 25.—The heaviest snow storm in many years swept over southern Sussex and Hampshire today. The snow in places is three feet deep. At Southampton snow is almost suspended. It has moved daily during the past week throughout the United Kingdom. The Newmarket races have been postponed on account of weather conditions.

Hospital Fund.

Lacombe, April 2.
Total cash on hand.....\$1083.25
Amount paid for hospital since.....\$11.50
Total contributions to date.....\$1374.75

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Frederick Henry, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order by the Honourable Joseph E. Noel, Justice of the District Court of the District of Wetaskiwin, made herein the 12th day of April, 1908, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Frederick Henry, late of near Valley City in the Province of Alberta, who died on or about the twenty-fifth day of January, 1908, are required to send in their said claims together with a statement of the securities (if any) held by them duly verified by a statutory declaration, to the undersigned at Valley City on or before the last day of June, A. D. 1908, and that after the said date the undersigned Executor of the said estate will be at liberty to proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice and shall not be liable for the assets of the said estate or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims the said Executors shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets or such part thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Valley City this 6th day of April, 1908.
C. F. THOMPSON.

Cancellation of Wolf Bounty

Notice is hereby given, that after April 20th, 1908, no more Wolf Bounty Warrants will be issued.

GEO. HARCOURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
Edmonton, March 25, 1908.

For Sale

A few nice Angus cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls 2½ yrs. old and younger. Will trade for horses or grade cattle anyway to suit. Cattle are located on Shular's farm ½ mile west of Blackfalds.

W. P. DONALD.

Blackfalds.

Lacombe Dining Hall

The Popular Restaurant.
Meals at all hours.
Board by day, week or month.
Good furnished rooms.

Mrs. Radel, Proprietress

Russell Block, Lacombe.

SEED POTATOES!

Choice extra early Ohio Junior seed potatoes for sale at 50 cents per bushel.

Chas. West.

Railway St. next to Union Bank.

Sale Cancelled.

The sale of Furniture, etc., advertised for May 2nd, at Mr. Carter's, Lacombe, is cancelled. Mr. Carter having received an advantageous bid for the entire lot, has accepted the same.

Miss Ceba Michener

GRADUATE IN MUSIC.

Prepares pupils for the Toronto Conservatory Exams in Piano and Theory. \$7.50 for ten lessons.
Studio, Michener Block, Red Deer.

FOR SALE.

I have 12 yearling heifers for sale, or will trade for steers.
Jas. Kaiter,
Sec. 29 41 28, W. 4. Lacombe P. O.

Horse for Sale

Barrel mare 10 years old, in foal, weight about 1300, drive single or double. \$125.
W. H. PRINCESTON.
5 miles east of Hurlingham.